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SUPPLEMENT TO THE DESCRIPTIONS AND FIGURES OF THE ARANEIDES OF THE UNITED STATES. BY THE LATE NICHOLAS MARCELLUS HENTZ.

Some years since, Professor Hentz published in our Journal* an illustrated monograph of the Araneides of the United States. The original drawings, with many appended notes, came by this means into the possession of the Society. Finding that many of the drawings of parts, and a few notes upon the structure and habits of this rather neglected group had been omitted, I have carefully gleaned whatever seemed to be of any importance, for publication in the Society's Proceedings as an appendix to his Monograph.

A few of the original drawings engraved on the plates in our Journal are unfortunately missing; these are the ones figured on plates viii and xvii of Vol. iv. *Herpyllus dubius* is stated in the text to be figured on plate xxiv, fig. 24 of Vol. v, but no such figure is there, and no drawing of that species can be found. All the others are in the Society's possession.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the principal localities from which Professor Hentz obtained his Araneides were Northampton, Mass., College Hill, N. C., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., and that when "the United States" is given as the habitat of a species, it simply means that he had specimens from Massachusetts, and from one of the southern localities.

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Katadysas pumilus. The nails of the cheliceres cannot be opposed to each other, but may perhaps nearly join at tip, as they may in *Mygale*. Taken in January.

Dolomedes albineus. Fig. 73, eyes. The area of the eyes is black; thighs and breast all shining piceous underneath. Taken July 3.

Dolomedes lanceolatus. Specimens from Alabama are larger than those from New England.

Dolomedes sexpunctatus. Fig. 55, eyes. Legs immaculate and hairy, arranged 4, 2, 1, 3. Taken Feb. 28.

Micrommata carolinensis. The mandibles are very hairy at the top, 3-toothed; feet arranged 2, 1, 4, 3. Taken from April to December.

* Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. iv., pp. 54-7, 223-31, 386-96; pls. vii, viii, xvii-xix. Vol. v., pp. 189-202, 352-70, 443-79; pls. xvi, xvii, xxi-xxiv, xxx, xxxi. Vol. vi., pp. 18-35, 271-95; pls. iii, iv, ix, x. The numbers xvi, xxi-xxiv have unfortunately been used twice in numbering the plates of Vol. v.

Micrommata marmorata. Fig. 56, eyes; fig. 105, trophi. Prof. Hentz had formerly considered this to be the type of a new subgenus for which he gave the name of *Dapanus*, distinguished by having its second pair of legs longest, the eyes subequal, the hinder row curved posteriorly.

Micrommata pinicola. Beneath pale as above; covered with white curly hair besides the bristles; found March 22, wandering on the trunks of trees like *Thomisus*.

Micrommata serrata. Fig. 1, eyes. Taken July 26.

“ **subinflata.** Taken February 20.

“ **undata.** Fig. 98, trophi. This species differs from *M. carolinensis* in its anterior eyes, which are in a straight line and by its cephalothorax, which has one broad band; the abdomen has two hairy elevations anteriorly.

Oxyopes salticus. Fig. 90, trophi. It leaps with more force and vivacity than an *Attus*. Taken in North Carolina, in June.

Oxyopes scalaris. Fig. 120, the abdomen as it appears when empty. The figure in the Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. V. plate xvii. fig. 4, represents it as it appears when full of eggs; feet arranged 1, 2, 4, 3. Taken in June.

Oxyopes viridans. Fig. 14, eyes; 14, *a*, specimen from North Carolina; 14, *b*, from Alabama; fig. 134, cocoon. The difference in the eyes of these specimens is only apparent and due to the quantity of hair which lies across them. Taken September 1.

Lyssomanes viridis. Fig. 91, trophi, wanting the palpus. Taken in April and June.

Attus audax. Northampton, Mass. Taken in May and July.

“ **auratus.** Fig. 65, eyes; fig. 92, trophi.

“ **canonicus.** Fig. 6, eyes. The jaws are very short.

“ **capitatus.** Fig. 26, eyes. The mandibles have not so sharp an inner point as in *A. militaris*: the white band on the cephalothorax reaches neither the base nor the front; the yellowish white band on each side of the abdomen is blackish on the extreme sides; in the description given in the Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. V., p. 200, it is stated that the second joint of the palpi is covered with white hairs; on the sheet containing the drawing it is stated that it is the first joint which is so characterized.

Attus castaneus. Fig. 36, eyes.

“ **coronatus.** Fig. 82, eyes.

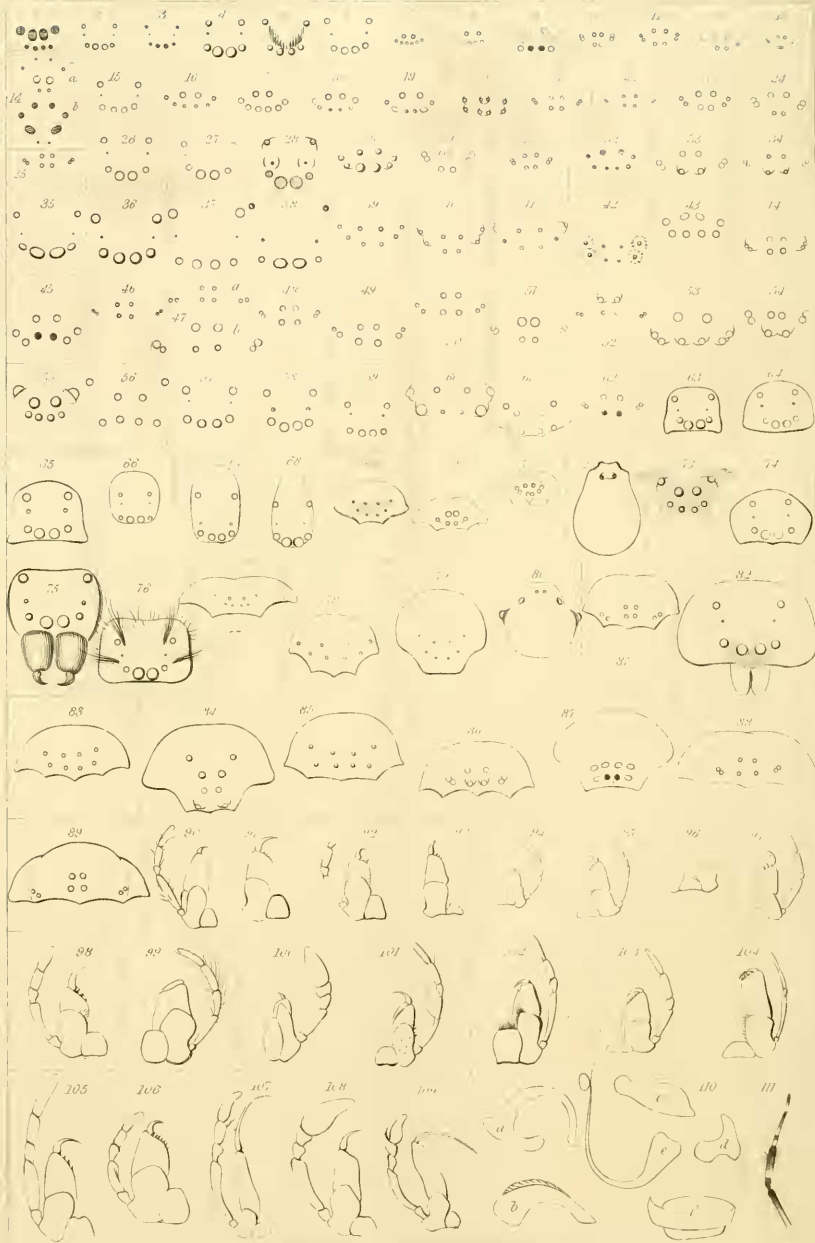
“ **cristatus.** Fig. 112, lower surface of abdomen.

“ **cyaneus.** Fig. 66, eyes. Taken in April, May, June, etc.

“ **elegans.** Fig. 2, eyes. Taken in July.

“ **falcarius.** Fig. 35, eyes. Taken August 6.

“ **familiaris.** Fig. 74, eyes; fig. 99, trophi.





Attus fasciolatus. Fig. 63, eyes.

“ **gracilis.** Fig. 57, eyes; fig. 107, trophi.

“ **hebes.** Fig. 3, eyes. Taken in June.

“ **insolens.** Besides the second joint of the palpi and the feet, the knee of the first pair of legs is also varied with spots of white hairs.

Attus militaris. Taken in March, May and December. ♂ with the abdomen covered on the disc with golden hair or scales; the legs also with more scattered hairs of the same color.

Attus mitratus. Only males were found.

“ **morigerus.** Taken October 17.

“ **mystaceus.** Fig. 76, eyes; fig. 119, lateral view. Specimens taken in the fall were kept through the winter.

Attus niger. Fig. 4, eyes. Taken in July.

“ **nubilis.** Fig. 27, eyes.

“ **otiosus.** The legs are varied with rufous and black, with tufts of whitish hairs; the spots on the body vary a little in different specimens.

Attus podagrosus. Cheliceres darkish, but not green.

“ **puerperus.** Fig. 28, eyes.

“ **pulex.** A male one-third as large as the specimen figured in the Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. V., pl. xxii, fig. 3, was taken May 29.

Attus retiarius. Legs arranged 4, 3, 1, 2. Taken in Alabama in May.

Attus roseus. Fig. 15, eyes.

“ **rufus.** Fig. 37, eyes. Body covered with thick and long white hairs; cheliceres bright rufous, black at the apex, with a line of white hairs between them and the eyes. Alabama in May, July and August; in Carolina in August; and in Massachusetts in the collection of Prof. Peck, taken in July.

Attus sexpunctatus. Taken in July.

“ **sinister.** Fig. 33, eyes.

“ **superciliosus.** Fig. 5, eyes. On the antepenultimate joint of all the legs there is a black fillet on the anterior side, which is faintly continued on the preceding and following joints, and even on the thighs. Taken in June.

Attus sylvanus. Fig. 58, eyes; fig. 108, trophi.

“ **tæniola.** Taken in May.

“ **tripunctatus.** Fig. 75, eyes and extremities of cheliceres; fig. 106, trophi; very common in New England.

Attus viridipes. Fig. 64, eyes.

“ **vittatus.** Cephalothorax with two rufous conic spots united at base; body pale beneath. Taken in May.

Epiblemum faustum. Fig. 59, eyes; fig. 109, trophi. Taken in June.

Synemosyna ehippiata. Fig. 68, eyes; fig. 114, lateral view.

Synemosyna formica. Taken in April, May and July.

“ **noxiosa.** Taken in April and May.

“ **picata.** Taken in June.

“ **scorpionia.** Fig. 67, eyes. The ♂ was taken in November; the ♀ in February, a little larger than the ♂, and with the abdomen very slightly contracted.

Thomisus aleatorius. Fig. 39, eyes. Legs arranged 1, 2, $\overline{3, 4}$.

“ **asperatus.** Fig. 41, eyes. Legs arranged 1, 2, 4, 3.

“ **caudatus.** Fig. 60, eyes; fig. 100, trophi. Taken on January 25.

Thomisus celer. Fig. 78, eyes. Legs arranged $\overline{1, 2, 4, 3}$.

“ **dubius.** Taken in April.

“ **Duttonii.** Fig. 79, eyes.

“ **fartus.** Fig. 69, eyes. Legs arranged $\overline{1, 2, 4, 3}$.

“ **ferox.** Fig. 83, eyes. Legs arranged 1, 2, 3, 4. Taken in Massachusetts in October and March.

Thomisus parvulus. Fig. 42, eyes. The ♂ resembles the ♀, and is of the same size; the legs are green in the ♀ and pale in the ♂; legs arranged $\overline{2, 1, 4, 3}$. Taken in Carolina May 25.

Thomisus piger. Fig. 40, eyes. Legs arranged $\overline{1, 2, 4, 3}$. Taken in March.

Thomisus ? tenuis. Fig. 84, eyes; fig. 101, trophi. The two anterior eyes are placed on tubercles on the very margin; body beneath yellowish, downy. Taken June 8.

Thomisus vulgaris. Fig. 77, eyes. Legs arranged 2, 1, 3, 4. This spider withdraws into the chinks of fences, falls attached to a thread, and always moves off sideways.

Clubiona ? agrestis. Fig. 43, eyes.

“ **? albens.** Fig. 32, eyes. Found travelling from one bush to another by means of a thread. Taken April 15.

Clubiona celer. Fig. 18, eyes. Legs arranged 4, 1, 2, 3.

“ **fallens.** Fig. 17, eyes.

“ **gracilis.** Fig. 8, eyes. Taken in June and July.

“ **immatura.** Fig. 87, eyes.

“ **inclusa.** Fig. 86, eyes. Legs arranged 1, 4, 2, 3. Taken in June.

Clubiona obesa. Fig. 16, eyes. Legs arranged 4, 2, 1, 3. Found hanging from trees by a thread. Taken at the end of June.

Clubiona pallens. Fig. 7, eyes. The second pair of legs is always sensibly longer than the first. Taken December 15.

Clubiona piscatoria. Fig. 29, eyes. The two external nipples of the abdomen are the longest; the body is of the same color beneath as above. Taken in April.

Clubiona ? saltabunda. Fig. 19, eyes. Prof. Hentz was in doubt whether this was a *Clubiona* or a *Tegenaria*.

Clubiona tranquilla. Fig. 85, eyes; fig. 102, trophi. Legs arranged 1, 2, 4, 3. Taken in Alabama and Carolina.

Herpyllus bilineatus. Of the six nipples, four were placed around the anus, and two formed a fork on both sides of the anus. Taken in May.

Herpyllus cruciger. Taken in July.

“ **ecclesiasticus.** Legs arranged 4, 1, 2, 3. This, and others placed in this genus, may belong to the genus *Diplotoxops* of Mr. Rafinesque, but as he makes the first pair of legs longest, and his generic description is incorrect in many respects—for instance in deriving a character from the palpi, which is as a rule nothing but a sexual distinction—his name has not been adopted.

Herpyllus longipalpus. Legs arranged 4, 1, 2, 3.

“ **marmoratus.** First, second and third pair of legs pale, thighs black with the tip white, third and fourth with bands of white scales. Taken in July.

Herpyllus ornatus. It is difficult to catch. Taken in July and August.

Herpyllus variegatus. The description of this in the Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. V., p. 458, states that Southern specimens had the “external eyes” “placed nearer together”; it should have said the external eyes of the posterior line were advanced anteriorly; the specimens from the South were also smaller.

Herpyllus vespa. Taken in March.

Tegenaria medicinalis. Fig. 110, palpus of ♂ *a*, upper hook *b*, lower hook and its membranous meatus above; *c*, middle sphenoidal piece; *d*, third hook corresponding to the fourth hook *i*; *e*, bristle which is usually curled between the first and second hook; *f*, base; *i*, fourth hook. The upper and lower hooks are parallel like two fingers; whilst the third and fourth are opposed to them; all forming a compound hook which must retain the female organ whilst the little bristle *e* stirs and conveys the sperma. That fluid flows from an orifice at the base of the lower hook, between it and the membrane situated on its upper part. The middle piece articulates with all the other parts except the base. The bristle and the third hook articulate together and with the base. The fourth hook seems to be a process of the upper hook. The lower hook articulates with the middle piece, and seems to have no motion of its own. The upper hook articulates